In the Claims:

Amend claims 23, 25, 27, 29, 30, 31, 33, 41 and 42 as follows:

Sub D1

23. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

C1

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:110 and complements of SEQ ID NO:110; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and [serum] semen.

Sub D3

25. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

C2

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:111 and complements of SEQ ID NO:111; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and [serum] semen.

Sub D5

27. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

C3

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a

polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:115 and complements of SEQ ID NO:115; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and [serum] semen.

29. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:173-175, 177 and complements of SEQ ID NO:173-175 and 177; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and [serum] semen.

30. (Amended) The method of claim 29, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:173-175 and 177.

31. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:223 and complements of SEQ ID NO:223; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of

the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and [serum] semen.

33. (Amended) A method for detecting prostate cancer in a patient comprising:

(a) obtaining a biological sample from the patient;

(b) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO:224 and complements of SEQ ID NO:224; and

(c) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers thereby detecting prostate cancer, wherein the biological sample is selected from the group consisting of: blood and [serum] semen.

41. (Amended) A method for detecting the presence of a DNA molecule comprising [SEQ ID NO:115] a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:173-175 and 177 in a biological sample, the method comprising:

(a) contacting the sample with at least two oligonucleotide primers in a polymerase chain reaction, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotides is specific for a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO:173-175 and 177; and

(b) detecting in the sample a DNA sequence that amplifies in the presence of the oligonucleotide primers.

42. (Amended) The method of claim [39] 41, wherein at least one of the oligonucleotide primers comprises at least about 10 contiguous nucleotides of a DNA molecule comprising a sequence selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 173-175 and 177.